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*La evolución democrática.* ROBERTO ESPINOZA. Santiago, Chile: Hume and Walker. 1918. Pp. viii + 351.

This is a useful, though very limited, survey of the growth of political democracy from its beginnings among the Greeks and Romans to the year 1916. It is based mainly upon more or less conventional, and sometimes antiquated, authorities in Spanish and French. Its author, who is professor of political economy in the University of Chile, has brought together a series of lectures in which he describes and discusses the "evolution of government in the most ancient Indo-European civilizations," parliamentary government as developed in England, and "presidential or popular representative" government as exemplified in the republics of America. Under the third of these divisions he classifies governments historically into "theocratic," "monarchic," "oligarchic or aristocratic," "popular representative," "democratic" and "dictatorial," considers the "supreme authority in the executive," sketches the course of democracy through the ages, devotes thirteen pages to presidential government in the United States, four to the same theme in American countries other than Chile, and fifteen in the case of Chile itself, and draws certain parallels between the parliamentary system and the popular representative or presidential. Each division is followed by "conclusions," and at the close of the work "general conclusions" are appended.

Professor Espinoza has endeavored to emphasize what he believes to be points of similarity between the countries of ancient Europe and the nations of modern America, in regard to the slowness with which the right to a share in government has been granted to the masses of the population. He has attempted also to prove that, since parliamentary government is a sort of cross between absolute monarchy and popular representative government, its character is essentially aristocratic, rather than democratic. More especially he has sought to demonstrate that the parliamentary system now prevailing in Chile is not in accord with the popular representative form provided by the constitution of 1833. Herein, doubtless, is the *raison d'être* of the entire book.

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*Tsing Hua Lectures on Ethics.* GREGORY DEXTER WALCOTT. Boston: Richard D. Badger. 1919. Pp. 198.

The lectures which comprise this volume were delivered before the students of the High School of Tsing Hua College in Peking while the author was temporarily professor of psychology and lec-

turer on ethics in that institution. In them Dr. Walcott makes no attempt to develop an ethical theory by sustained argument or the constructive criticism of other views. Suiting his thought to the audience he addresses, he reviews the teachings of Occidental moralists upon leading ethical topics, emphasizing the points upon which all agree and seeking to find ground in them for an ideal equally authoritative for West and East. Considering the limitations imposed by their aim and occasion the lectures seem to me a creditable performance. They possess life and interest and, without too great superficiality, manage to speak clearly upon an astonishing array of subjects. Whether or not they grasped his meaning at every turn in the discussion, Dr. Walcott's hearers must have felt the sincerity of his desire to place at their disposal during this critical period of reconstruction the most significant results of ethical investigations in the Occident. Of his own philosophy of moral distinctions the lecturer gives us only hints; but from these we gather that he finds in modern realistic science a complete explanation of the source and authority of ideals and is able to reconcile the moral purpose of history with universal mechanism. Assuredly the world will receive with interest such an ethical philosophy when once it is formulated!

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## JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY. March, 1920. *Employment Psychology in the Rubber Factory* (pp. 1-17): HAROLD E. BURTT. — An account of a research at a rubber-tire factory. One method of psychological approach to the problems of vocational selection in industry illustrated. *What Industry wants and does not want from the Psychologist* (pp. 18-24): ELIOTT FROST. — Industry does not want a booklet of psychological tests. The manufacturer must be shown the value of any technique by patient education and proved results. *A Constant Error in Psychological Ratings* (pp. 25-29): EDWARD L. THORNDIKE. — Ratings are affected by a marked tendency to think of the person in general as rather good or rather inferior and to color the judgments of the qualities by this general feeling. Science seems to demand that in all work on ratings for qualities the observer should report the evidence, not a rating, and the rating should be given on the evidence to each quality separately without knowledge of the evidence concerning any other quality in the same individual. *Psychological Tests as Diagnostic of*